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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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- Four technical departments were known to exist at Wismut A.G., Object No. 2, Oberschlema. Technical Department No. 1 was located on the highway to Aue and was responsible for the maintenance of tipping cars and motor vehicles. It had a branch office at the Schuetzenhaus in Niederschlema. Technical Department No. 2 was the only technical department in charge of steam locomotives. Technical Department No. 3 was charged with the maintenance of buses. The department was believed to be located on the Schneeberg - Aue railroad line. Technical Department No. 4 was reportedly located in Aue and was in charge of maintenance work on passenger cars (sedans). Technical Department No. 5 was said to be assigned the same missions as Technical Department No. 2.. It was believed to be working on plans concerning the Johannegeorgenstadt area.
- Technical Department No. 2 operated the standard-gauge railroad lines in the Schlema area and the so-called "green railroad line", which had a gauge of 90 cm. The department was charged with the mission of hauling away barren rock

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STATE	X	ARMY	EV	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	X	AEC	X	OSI	EV	
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and mud from storage bunkers, waste dumps, and processing plants.

3. Locomotives operated by the department included 4 saturated-steam locomotives, 9 superheated-steam locomotives, and 13 small standard-gauge locomotives. The saturated-steam and the superheated-steam locomotives were built at VEB Lokomotivbau Karl Marx Babelsberg; the small locomotives were manufactured at Henschel & Sohn G.m.b.H., Kassel. Work was done in three shifts. The hauls for barren rock per shift was as follows:

<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual Number of Hauls</u>
6.7 trains from elevated bunker No. 5	5
7.2 trains from elevated bunker No. 15	6
10.3 trains from elevated bunker No. 280	14
11.2 trains from elevated bunker No. 14 b	16
9.8 trains from bunker No. 27	7--8
16.7 trains from Mine No. 3	8
17 trains from elevated bunker No. 312	18

In addition, 9.8 trains loaded with mud were to be handled every shift. Actually, however, 19 trains were handled. Trains which consisted of 6 cars with a load capacity of 2.7 tons each were used for hauling barren rock. Trains used for hauling mud consisted of 4 cars of the same load capacity.

4. Material dropped on dumps in the vicinity was heavily guarded, but nobody bothered about the same material when it was dropped along the so-called "green railroad line". In March 1954, 6 large inclined elevators were quickly erected. The railroad track between Oberschlema and Schneeberg was dismantled because there was danger of a cave-in. The canal between the out-patients clinic (Poliklinik) in Oberschlema and the so-called Adolf-Hennecke Settlement was re-routed into a newly built concrete canal which was about 12 meters wide at its upper level. A new major installation consisting of 6 concrete vats was observed between Oberschlema and Schneeberg about 500 meters from the Soviet hotel used by the Wismut A.G. The rest house for miners of Wismut A.G. located on Auer Landstrasse had been enlarged. The new section has 800 beds and is said to be operated as a sanatorium. The new building was 95 percent completed.
5. The trains which were operated by Technical Department No. 2 and which hauled Masse usually consisted of 5 or 6 railroad cars. The hauling norm fixed for the department was eight 7.6 km. runs per shift.
6. Mine No. 6 had an estimated labor force of 4,000 men including about 1,000 administrative employees and technicians. Four levels were known to exist at a depth of 30, 60, 90, and 120 meters respectively. The output of the mine was fairly satisfactory. Most of the miners employed at this mine had worked there for a long time, but many new miners had been hired recently. Most of the new miners did not fulfill their work norms. For this reason, additional personnel had to be transferred to Mine No. 6 from other installations.
7. The Kurhaus (casino) in Oberschlema was dismantled because open-pit prospecting was to be started there.
8. Mine No. 6 b had an estimated labor force of 1,500 men. The mine had 6 levels. The initial level, the so-called Markus-Semmler level, was at a depth of 30

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meters. The lowest level which was just being bored was at a depth of 320 meters. Mine No. 6 b together with Mines Nos. 6, 6 c, 4, 7, 7 b, 7 c (blind shaft), 14, and 14 b probably formed one combine of mines. Most of the ore mined was pitchblende or grade 1 ore. From 15 to 20 boxes of grade 1 ore were produced per shift. The ore veins had a thickness of from 10 to 30 cm. The color of the ore was black, green, yellow, and red.

9. The Russian mine administration recently refused to hire workers returning from West Germany and persons expelled from the KVP. There was a great need for additional miners. Many miners were being transferred from Johannegeorgenstadt to the Auerbach area where mining activities had been intensified. Miners were also sent from Johannegeorgenstadt to Ober- and Niederschlema. It was learned that new personnel was transferred from various Wismut installations to Object No. 90 in the Ronneburg/Truenzig area.
10. Mine No. 204 at Johannegeorgenstadt was scheduled to be deactivated. Only one shift was worked at Mine No. 98 near Erla. This installation was also scheduled to be closed in the near future. The Halbmeile-Julischacht Mine between Johannegeorgenstadt and Rittersgruen was closed recently. The canal which runs through Nieder- and Oberschlema has been re-routed because prospecting was to be started under the bed of the canal.
11. The labor force of Mine No. 64 was estimated to be 1,500 men. The existing levels of the mine were at depths between 180 and 360 meters, the individual levels at intervals of 30 meters. Main levels were at a depth of 180, 240, 300, and 360 meters. The output of ore, grade 2 and grade 3 ore, was estimated at 30 to 50 boxes per shift. No grade 1 ore was mined. The color of the ore, which came in the shape of small round lumps and not in lodes, was ochre, gray, and sometimes green. Timber was available in adequate quantities; clamps and nails were in short supply. Work brigades which had volunteered to over-fulfill their norms and so-called activists were adequately supplied with materials and tools.
12. Mine No. 6 had a labor force of 3,000 men. From 60 to 70 boxes of grade 1 and grade 2 ore were produced per shift. From 2 to 5 boxes contained pitchblende.
13. Mine No. 65 had an estimated labor force of 1,000 men. It had 7 levels which were at 30, 60, -15, -30, -60, -180. In early 1954, ore was mined only at the 30 level. The output of grade 2 and grade 3 ore was 15 to 17 boxes per shift. The work norm fixed for gallery boring in rock category 10 was 40 to 60 cm. One of the miners working there was paid according to wage category No. 4 and received 800 eastmarks per month. By special bonuses, the monthly pay of this miner was increased to approximately 1,400 eastmarks.
14. High-grade ore, very often pure pitchblende, was mined at Mine No. 65. Eight hundred to 1,000 eastmarks were often paid monthly in the form of bonuses to miners as awards for the high-grade ore mined. Grade 1, 2, 3, 3 a, and 4 ore was obtained. On the average, the output per shift was 50 boxes. Occasionally, however, this output rose to 120 boxes. Most of the ore veins were 5 to 8 cm. thick, but some of the veins were 25 cm. thick.
15. The labor force of Mine No. 65 was estimated to be 850 men. Mining activities at the installation had continuously decreased since 1951. Seven blasters were assigned to each shift. Explosives were issued from ammunition storage bunkers

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which were off-limits to German personnel. The explosives issued had the shape of cylinders 8 cm long and 4 cm thick. The charges were fired electrically. On the average, two blasters fired 150 to 200 charges per day. In March 1954, the daily output at the mine was 40 to 50 boxes. All veins were usually 8 to 12 meters long and 8 to 16 cm thick.

16. The labor force of Mine No. 65 was estimated to be 250 to 300 men. The mine extended to a depth of 180 meters. The mine was interconnected with Mine No. 7 by an emergency gallery and was located in the vicinity of Mine No. 64. Since late March 1954, large amounts of uranium ore had been mined at the -30, -60, and 40 intermediate levels. Ore veins were about 13 meters long and had an estimated thickness of 40 cm. The color of the ore was black, and the ore, although grade 1 material, was rather soft. About 34 boxes of grade 1 ore were produced per shift. A bonus of 50 to 75 eastmarks was paid for each box of grade 1 ore. Mining activities were not hampered by a shortage of materials or defective tools.
17. The estimated labor force of Mine No. 67 was 400 men. Since late April 1954, only one shift has been worked. In late April 1954, 200 miners were transferred from the mine to other Wismut installations. In May 1954, three experimental shafts, blocks Nos. 503, 565, and 566, were driven upward from the Markus Semmler level. In the course of these operations a broad pitchblende lode was detected on the -60 level. The thickness of the lode was estimated at 60 to 100 cm. Rich ore lodes were also found on other levels of the mine. Approximately 200 boxes of pitchblende were obtained in these exploratory operations. Thereupon all plans to deactivate Mine No. 67 were cancelled, and requests for new personnel were sent via Aue to Chemnitz. It was believed that the new ore lode found at the mine was connected with the ore lode found under the Schlema Kurhaus, at Zebes, and other places in the vicinity. Prior to June 1954, the average ore output per shift was 8 boxes of grade 1 ore.
18. The color of the ore mined at Mine No. 67 was red, and ocher; little blister ore and pitchblende was found. Bonuses paid amounted to 20 to 40 eastmarks for one box of grade 1 ore; 8 to 16 eastmarks for one box of grade 2 ore; and 3 eastmarks for one box of grade 3 ore. A maximum bonus of 3,000 eastmarks was paid to miners who had worked for more than 3 years at the mine.
19. Mine No. 64 was the most important mine in the Schlema area. The work force of this installation increased from 400 men in March 1954 to 2,500 men on 15 May 1954. After that date, it was generally believed that the work force had even reached a figure of 3,500 men. An average of 150 boxes of ore was produced per shift in this mine. Ore bonuses paid per month averaged 300 to 400 eastmarks per miner while these bonuses averaged only 30 to 40 eastmarks in Mine No. 67. Mine No. 275, the Ritterschaft Mine at Schneeberg and the Weisser Hirsch Mine at Schneeberg were deactivated. Mine No. 63 was incorporated into Mine No. 64.

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